BASEBALL WARS COST MONEY

NATIONAL LEAGUE HAS SUR-VIVED FIVE CONFLICTS.

Brotherhood and the American League Burned Up Thousands of nson Ready for a Coup. Talk of a possible baseball war as a sult of friction among the magnates alled the fact that since the national ne became firmly organized in 1876 of these "wars" have marred the and burned up thousands of dol-Either jealousy or a desire by outouble in each instance. The first was in 1882, when the National clashed with the newly organized ican Association. Then in 1884 the Association was organized and to a finish with the National and the American Association In 1890 the Brotherhood of Players, headed by John M. helped to form the Players League tried to put the National League ss, but without su

years later the American League was

d by Ban Johnson, and after a

National to sue for peace. as after the National League, Association and the North-League had signed what was as the Tripartite Agreement in of 1883 that outside promoters, that there was money in pro baseball, decided to cut in ided by Henry V. Lucas, a young St. naire, these persons met at rg in September of that year and anised the Union Association, plac-clubs in Boston, Philadelphia, Balti-Altoona, Washington, St. Louis, los co and Cincinnati. Lucas's bank rol d the means for wholesale raids he National League and American ociation clubs and before spring ar-ed fifty ballplayers had been induced the reserve clause in their con-Among these "deserters" were Bradley, Dupee Shaw, Orator Henry Boyle, One Armed Daily,

an Crene, Charley Sweeney and others.

After the season had been under way

weeks Altoona blew up and Kansas as substituted. In midseason Lucas he owned the St. Louis Unions, in-need Jack Glasscock, Jim McCormick and Briody to jump the Clevelands. This a big row, but Lucus had the men up so tight that they could not be As the baseball public did not egan to totter. Philadelphia disand Wilmington, admitted, also ent by the board after a few weeks.

Item Lucas and his friends took in Milnukee, and transferred the Chicago

to the Smoky City, where there was
other collapse and St. Paul was pressed

to the circuit. The season wound up
the only five clubs able to take the field,

Louis winning the charming his in with only five clubs able to take the field, St. Louis winning the championship in a walk with 91 victories and 16 defeats.

Lucas, nothing daunted, announced that the Union Association would be reorganized for the season of 1885, but during the winter the National League magnates began to show how they could play baseball politics by admitting Lucas and his St. Louis club to their circuit. Of course Lucas jumped at this chance and the Union Association received its death blow. Lucas continued to lose money in the Mound City, where he tried to buck against Chris Von der Ahe's famous St. Louis Browns and in 1887, practically ruined, he threw up the sponge. The admission of Lucas to the National League, by the way, was vigorously opposed by A. G. Mills, the president of that organization, who finally resigned and N. E. Young was elected his successor.

ted his successor.

I was five years after the death of
Union Association that the Players
ague was formed for a desperate
uggle for public patronage. This movent resulted from a disagreement besen the National League and the ment resulted from a disagreement between the National League and the Braherhood over the players' contract and reserve rule and John T. Brush's classification scheme, which involved a general reduction in salaries. The Brotherhood leaders were John M. Ward, then captain and shortstop of the Giants Buck Ewing, Tim Keefe, Roger Connor and Jim O'Rourke, also of the New York's; Rdward Hanlon of the Pittsburgs, Mike Kelley of the Bostons and other famous stars. The Brotherhood pledge was signed by practically every National; League player. Financial backers were dug up in eight cities—Albert L. Johnson, the late Cleveland street railroad magnate, headed the list. E. B. Talcott, a well known Wall Street broker, the late Postmaster Van Cott, Gen. E. A. McAlpin and F. B'Robinson backed the New York club. In Brooklyn Wendell Goodwin, E. F. Linton and others were interested. John Addison was the Chicago backer, while the Wagner brothers put up the coin in Philadelphia. In all more than \$1,000,000 was subscribed to start this supendous undertaking and when the season of 1850 opened there were new clubs in Boston, New York, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, Buffalo, Chicago, Pittsburg and Cleveland.

Bereft of first class players but with a fortune to spend in fighting the movement, the National League gathered in a raft of young talent and then proceeded to take the reserve rule into the courts. Ward's case was tried in New York county and the decision was in his favor. There were conflicting games all along the line, except in Buffalo. In New York and Brooklyn alone five games were played seah day—at Brotherhood Park, now the Polo Grounds; at the Brotherhood's Eastern Park, in East New York and at the Brook-yn American Association's plant at Ridgewood.

The conflicting schedule soon killed public interest and the crowds every ood over the players' contract

tionals; at the Brotherhood's Eastern Park, in East New York and at the Brookyn American Association's plant at
Ridgewood.

The conflicting schedule soon killed
public interest and the crowds every
way dwindled until deadheads predominated. In midseason it was a foregone
conclusion that the rival leagues would
lose all kinds of money. The Boston
Players League Club won the pennant
rasily and was made up of these players:
Pitchers, Radbourne, Gumbert, Daley,
Kilroy and Madden; catchers, Mike Kelly,
Morgan, Murphy and Swett; Dan Brouthers. Joe Quinn and Billy Nash on the bases;
Arthur Irwin, shortstop and manager;
Hardie Hichardson, Tom Brown and Harry
Stovey, outfielders.

In September the Players League, as
a unit, bought the Cincinnati National
League Club for \$40,000, but the Redland
fana turned their backs. The Players
League backers now had cold feet and
were ready to capitulate, although as a
matter of fact they did not know that they
had the old league beaten to a frazzle.

a. C. Spalding and C. H. Byrne were the
big men in the National League in those
lays and as soon as they got the Players
League backers into a conference the
ght was at an end. The National League
into how to play baseball politics with
the usual shrewdness and in the followlay winter the Players League was sold
tit. The players ran to cover as fast as
they could and when the season of 1891
pende the rival clubs in New York,
rocklyn, Pitteburg and Chicago had
been consolidated; Cleveland and Buflalo had been purchased while the Boscon and Philadelphia Players League
lubs were turned over to the American
modation. This arrangement lasted
to year, when the National League orsanded a twelve club circuit and aborbed the American Association.

Andrew Freedman became dictator of
the National League's policy in the course
of time and proceeded to order a reduction of the big circuit to eight clubs. Acordingly Baltimore and Washington
were lopped off in the East and Cleveland
and Louisville were dropped in the West.

This fatal move was made in 1900 and afforded the American League, headed by Johnson and Comisky, a chance to grow. Johnson and Comiskey had changed the name of the Western League changed the name of the Western League and forced the National League to grant them a Chicago franchise. As a result the American League circuit that year was made up of Chicago; Milwaukee, Indianapolis, Detroit, Cleveland, Buffalo, Kansas City and Minneapolis. The league was so successful that Johnson and Comiskey, backed by C. W. Somers of Cleveland, proceeded to ask the National League for the Washington and Baltimore territory. The request was coldly turned down and the American League promptly withdrew from the National ories With the Union Association, the promptly withdrew from the Nationa

ssociation.

War was declared and a new American War was declared and a new American League circuit was arranged with clubs in Chicago, Boston, Detroit, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Cleveland and Milwaukee. The National League clubs were raided for players and a barrel of money was lost by the older organization. In 1902, with the war still raging flercely, McGraw sold the Baltimore Club to the National League and signed with the Giants, also bringing Bresnahan, McGinnity, Gilbert and McGann to the Polo Grounds. This was a body blow for the American League, but another club was placed in Baltimore and the schedule was completed with much success, Bent upon making a clean sweep the American League men decided to invade

Bent upon making a clean sweep the American League men decided to invade New York. They found a backer in Frank J. Farrell, who spent \$110,000 for new grounds before he could play a game of ball. Beaten all along the line then, the National League, before the season of 1903 began, was ready to sue for peace. Garry Herrmann had purchased the Cincinnati National League club and was a big factor in bringing about a settlement. The peace pact was signed and the two leagues then settled down in perfect harmony. Since that incident professional baseball has enjoyed wonderful popularity. Practically all of the major league clubs have coined money. The world's series each fail has stirred up interest never before known. Yet petty jealousies have been cropping out here and there until some of the magnates are at sword's points.

It has been predicted within the last. truggle it succeeded in compelling

at sword's points.

It has been predicted within the last It has been predicted within the last two years that another baseball war is inevitable. If the rival major leagues are not ready for strife now it is thought that it is only a matter of time before they will lock horns. The leading minor leagues, the American Association and the Eastern League, are growing more powerful each year and several of the more prosperous club owners in these circuits are said to be anxious to reach out for some of the major league territory. The bitter feeling in the National League over the Ward-Heydler controversy is a possible forerunner of trouble. League over the Ward-Heydler controversy is a possible forerunner of trouble. The American League with a remarkably prosperous set of clubs is believed to be waiting for a chance to monopolize the patronage in the big cities.

the patronage in the big cities.

Johnson is a shrewd baseball politician and he is backed by men with money and brains. If there is ever a disposition on the part of the owners of the Pittsburg and Cincinnati clubs to leave the National League, Johnson & Co. will probably receive them with open arms, in which case the triumph of the American League will be complete and for the first time in baseball history the once formidable National League will be dismantled. Baseball wars cost money, but the fans in the long run have always paid the freight.

WEALTH IN MANCHURIA. Enormous Natural Resources Which Have

Not Yet Been Developed. To describe fully the patural res of Manchuria would be a task of consider able magnitude, for the area is big and the resources varied.

The mountains and hills of the eas and southeast are rich with minerals Coal abounds in many places, and forty-three mines are now in operation in Feng-tien province.

What the output of coal might be under proper management no one can say, declares the American Review of Reviews, for native mining is most crude and rich veins are merely scratched.

Silver, lead, gold, platinum, asbestos antimony and iron mines have been located in great number and are awaiting the touch of development to swell the each hole. Once a year too, many clubs business of the country.

new monetary scheme in China could be taken from the mines of Manchuria. first tee to the sixth green the sixth tee thus making practical the possibility of to the ninth green; from the ninth tee China's release from the present evils of a fluctuating silver currency.

About the headwaters of the Sungari

and Yalu rivers are magnificent virgin forests of pine, walnut and ash. Some lumbering is carried on by the Chinese but the methods are so crude and wasteful and the cost of getting lumber out so high that timbers and dimension in golf "aft gang a-gley" and the fun lies stuff cannot compete with Oregon pine in the large markets.

The mineral and forest wealth of Man-player's intentions and his performances. stuff cannot compete with Oregon pine in the large markets.

The mineral and forest wealth of Man-The mineral and forest wealth of Manchuria, however, is insignificant compared to the almost boundless wealth of the soil. Thousands of square miles of deep, brown, loamy soil exist, the fields stretching away to the horizon or to the background of a rugged mountain, dotted here and there with the mud houses of the farmer and creating in the mind as nothing else can the impression of vast wealth.

in the mind as nothing else can the impression of vast wealth.

From this wonderfully fertile soil the native farmer takes bountiful crops by methods that would soon bankrupt the American farmer. He keeps no live stock except a few pigs and ponies, and therefore has very little manure to put on his land. He grows no grass crops and he knows almost nothing about soil tillage.

he knows almost nothing about soil tillage. He sows his seeds, and the fertile, loamy

He sows his seeds, and the fertile, loamy soils give up their products almost unaided by the skill or mechanical genius of man. About the centres of life the fields are small and the farmer grows garden truck and potatoes, but in the interior the universal crops are kaoliang (sorghum), soy beans and millet.

The kaoliang and millet are the staple foods of the people, just as rice is the staple food of Japan and South China, and the soy beans are the "money crop" of the country—cooking and lighting oil being expressed from the seeds and the residue being shipped to Japan to fertilize the rice fields. The bean cake shipments from Newchwang. Dalny and Antung in 1908 amounted to 515,198 tons, beans, 239,298 tons; bean oil, 1,930 tons; having a total value of \$15,016,649 (United States gold).

a total value of \$15,016,649 (United States gold).

In the hilly region of southeastern Manchuria Indian corn is the staple crop and staple food of the people. Peaches, apricots, pears and crab apples grow wild in the hills, and only a few Chinese are engaged in fruit culture, although the demand for fruit is great, and carloads of oranges and pears are shipped in from Japan and South China.

In Kirin province in the north considerable tobacco is grown, and considerable tobacco is grown, and considering the native methods of growing and curing the quality is most excellent. Tobacco experts believe that this region could produce tobacco of equal quality with Virginia tobacco if the crop was properly grown and cured, Wheat is grown in considerable quantity in the north, as well as buckwheat and hemp.

The growing of silk cocoons on the native oaks that cover the hills of southeastern Manchuria is an agricultural industry of considerable size, the trees being cut back every few years in order to furnish new growth for the silkworms. The cocoons are shipped to Chefoo in China and to Japan, where the spinning and weaving of pongee silks are done.

Golf by Electric Light. From the Edison Monthly.

One of the latest applications of electric illumination is the lighting of golf links. Hundreds of onlookers watched the putting matches by electric light at the Dunwoodle Country Club recently, when the new putting course of six holes was used for the first time.

GOLF IN CURIOUS ASPECTS

shouldn't an octogenarian be content to enjoy his round without indulging in such golfing pyrotechnics!

Curious too was the business acume revealed last month by a pickaninny caddie at Pinehurst. A sojourner for a week of incessant golf took on the caddie at \$3 a day provided he was vigilant and did not lose any halls. For every bal lost there would be a deduction from the pay. At the end the caddie received \$18. It came out later that when the player lost a ball he never knew it, for the caddie would drop a fresh ball from his own private stock. At match play this would have been a rough deal to this golfer's opponent, although only the caddie could be blamed.

The "swatfests" of the Nebraska club are out of the ordinary rut. They are sweepstakes, and the entrants, no matter how many, all play together. On the first green, for instance, all who do not hole in 4 drop out of the contest, which by this process of elimination becomes a match between two, and they may play it out or divide the pool as they wish. Should a player get a lucky 3 at the start he would scoop the pot and forthwith end the "swatfest," but this does not often happen.

awe inspiring is perhaps better, to play over the grand and wild seaside courses in Scotland, say at Macrihanish, and a gentle wonder fills the British visitor who plays on some of our parklike course where a slice or pull may send the ball into a parterre of flowers. Yet these varied conditions have each a fascination and are to be expected in a game played at Palm Beach, San Diego, the Straits Settlements, where monkeys chatter as the ball hits a tree; in China, with coolies for caddies India, Australia, South America and the Riviera. It would be more carious to find a country where the game is played that a clever Scot does not hold the best professional job.

A handleap long driving competition was a novelty of the last season near New York, the odds being given in yards and deducted from the aggregate of each player's three drives. It is said to have furnished an amusing entertainment, and on this account alone may be suggested to the club committee that seek variety in their schedules. Handicap approac ing and putting competitions are frequent and serve the same end. Once each sea son, too, many clubs hold an obstacle putting competition in which many puzzling but not impossible puts have made to pass the odd hazards that guard arrange a cross-country competition by back to the first green, and so on. The "optional club" contest had its birth last season at the Dunwoodie Country Club. Before the tee shot\the player must name the club he will use succeeding shot the club with which the next is to be made. The best laid plans To play without knowing what your handicap is, termed a blind handicap, is a common and none the less curious form of the game and was first instituted, it is said,

common and none the less curious form of
the game and was first instituted, it is said,
at a club where a certain player who
always set out late and knew what he
had to beat hardly ever failed to win.
A variation is the kicker's handicap.
In this the committee selects a certain
net score and seals it up. Each player
handicaps himself, and the net score
nearest to that in the envelope wins.
Equally entertaining from its uncertainties is the select competition handicap. The conditions are that only the
scores on say twelve of the eighteen
holes will count for the prize, and only
the committee know the reserved holes.
It is stroke play naturally, and the contestants are as much at sea as though
blindfolded, each hoping that the good
holes he makes are to count and the
poor holes are among those cancelled. A
variant tried for the Mamlok prize at
the Fox Hills Golf Club last month was
at match play against bogey, with the poor holes are among those cancelled. A variant tried for the Mamlok prize at the Fox Hills Golf Club last month was at match play against bogey, with the bogey raised but kept secret until the cards were posted on certain holes.

There is no end to the curious changes that may be tried in occasional handicaps any more than may be sounded on a chime of bells. A frivolity conceived by F. J. Phillips and tried at the Dyker Meadow Golf Club was a four ball medal play competition in which partners were changed on each green according to the bigh or low strokes recorded. Earnestness and not frivolity is back of another variant in handicappers from the player who has been allowed too many strokes, or who plays "better than he knows how and returns a 66 net, or some such preposterous card. The plan originated at the Baltusrol Golf Club and is a fine scheme. The idea is to select as the standard what the scratch man of a club is able to do, perhaps 76, 0-76, and to rule that net scores below that are counted as 76. If there is returned a 71, 73 and 75 net, for instance, they become a triple tie at 76 net.

The word select brings up much that is curious in the game—good, bad and indifferent. To play thirty-six and only return a card for eighteen holes, on the electic system, the score being a composite of the best holes on either round, is a popular form of competition. It is interesting, and the late Mr. Everard had a theory that the open championships should be so played as the fairest test of golf. Among various ramifications of the system last season was a four ball select score competition. Our method of playing off ties by all keeping on at one time, the high scorers dropping out, is pronounced curious and hasty in Great Britain. What would they say of the plan often adopted now to save time of drawing the names from a hat?

To keep all who enter for a tournament in the game for the entire three or four days leads to a curious increase in the prize list. Those defeated in the first rounds of each sixteen start aga

GOLF IN CURIOUS ASPECTS

fault—a player of class who by ill fortune has a poor medal score will get into a set where he is an easy winner, a leviathan among minnows. There are instances of this dropping down having been by intention. The methods to nullify this state of things have their odd side. At many places the first sixteen is for players rated from scratch to eight strokes, the second for those from nine to seventeen, and so on. A player, no matter how poorly he brings up in the qualifying round, cannot join in a sixteen below his handicap class. On the other hand a player with a high handicap who scores man's posion. What would be deemed freakish in one set of circumstances may

CARDINAL GIBBONS AT HOME. His Favorite Recreation the Long Walk He Takes Dally.

Baltimore is one of the few America cities still old fashioned enough to have a fashionable promehade. It runs over the steep hills of ancient Charles street. There the smart folks of the town show themselves every afternoon, and there too, between 4 and 5 o'clock, rain or shine. winter or summer, you will see a spare tall old gentleman in a straight rimmed silk hat with a touch of scarlet under its brim-James, Cardinal Gibbons, the ranking churchman of the United States and peer by the law of the Holy Roman Empire of princes of the blood.

To Cardinal Gibbons that daily walk

is the most welcome if not the most important act of life, says the American Magazine. It is not a leisurely but a vigorous, swinging walk. It takes him some days far out Charles street to Mount Royal avenue with its string of monuments, and even to Druid Hill

of mouments, and even to Druid Hill Park.

The grades of Charles street—it hasn't a foot of level ground in two miles—do not worry him. He takes them at a long, easy stride, brushing through the crowd of shoppers and idlers and holding his pace steadily until his four or five miles have been accomplished.

Now and then you will see a visiting bishop at his side panting breathlessly up the hills, but more often he is alone. Publicans and sinners pass him the time of day, policemen salute, a friend drops into step for a block or two. The greater the crowd the better he seems to like it. The Cardinal was 75 last July, but there is still many a hard day's work in him.

Dinner time at the cardinal's house comes shortly after noon. There is a good cook downstairs and the chance guest enjoys the meal as well as the company, but the head of the house himself is no epicure. The delicacies of which Baltimore boasts—the terrapin, the wild duck, the soft crabs and so on—are seldom on his plate. Simple roasts content him with baked apple to follow as dessert.

In the matter of drinkables his choice is buttermilk. He drinks it daily and he agrees with Prof. Metchnikoff that it makes the old feel young. But the Cardinal is not a rigid teetotaller. On occasion he is not averse to a glass of white wine.

Walking is his tonic. Let him have

white wine.

Walking is his tonic. Let him have his daily tramp and he is content. When he faces a city trip beyond walking distance he telephones to a livery stable for a public hackney coach. He is the only archbishop in the world who has no carriage of his own.

DENVER'S NEW THEATRE. Part of the Convention Auditorium Now a Municipal Playhouse.

The Auditorium, the great building

the auditorium fund.

The additional amount secured enabled Mayor Speer to have the plans for the building include a system of movable walls and a proscenium arch, by which the structure could be divided in half, one portion being arranged in such a way that with little work it could be fitted up as a thoroughly modern theatre, with a seating capacity of 3,000. The building was formally spened by the Democratic convention last year.

Officially the big steel and cement structure was designed for the usual purposes of a convention hall. As such it was used for the first year after its completion. Politicians and traction magnates and farmers and labor unions held mestings and made speeches and passed resolutions within its ample walls. Fairs and automobile shows alternated with band concerts and campaign rallies. On one never to be forgotten night last summer the "lid" was lifted for a few brief hours and a prizefight was pulled off in the hall made historic by the nomination of a Presidential candidate.

The contract calls for the season of twenty weeks, says Collier's, the city furnishing the playhouse and the Shuberts the attractions. Receipts and expenses are shared on a basis of 30 per cent, to the city and 70 per cent, to the theatrical concern. A special clause in the agreement provides that the contract may be nullified by the city without notice in the event of an immoral show being brought to Denver.

BIG COLORADO WOLVES. Ranchmen Complain They Are Killing off the Cattle.

From the Denver Republican. Big gray wolves, bigger than any mountain lions ever seen in this region, are making life interesting for the cattlemen in the neighborhood of Sweetwater Lake, in Grand county, these days.

According to a report received in the office

According to a report received in the omice of the State Game and Fish Commissioner yesterday from the ranch north of Gypsum owned by the Stevens brothers, the wolves have become so bold that they are entering the corrals there and killing yearling colts and calves within easy gunder of the ranch houses.

shot of the ranch houses.

The tracks of one of these maruaders are said to be so big that it is estimated he must weigh in the neighborhood of 200 pounds. It is difficult to kill any of the pounds. It is difficult to kill any of the woives for the reason that they are as particular as a tiger about their food and having once killed a colt or a calf and eaten their fill they do not return again to that particualr spot in search of fresh victims. It does the cattleman no good to sit up waiting for a second visit in the hopes of killing the destroyer of his herds, because the second visit seldom occurs until a long time afterward.

WHERE DO THE GOLF BALLSGO LOST, STRAYED, BUT CHIEFLY

Caddles With a Habit of Stealing-You Crooks That Work in Pairs on the Public Links-Remaking Second Hand Golf Balls-Professional Dealers

The conundrum used to be, Where do

all the pins go to? Now it is, What be-

comes of the golf balls? As several millions of golf balls are manufactured last year's balls in this year's holes they must go somewhere. A few years ago manufacturers use to buy up second hand balls of their own make, remould them, putting them on the market again as "remade balls." They had a standard price for balls regardless of condition, so that no matte how badly cut up a ball might be it was

wanted to make it over.

The idea then was that the interior of the balls was as good as ever and that it was only the outside or gutta percha covering that was injured by use. perience demonstrated that this was a mistake and that the life and resiliency of a ball is destroyed by continual hard hitting.

worth so much to the manufacturer

spent on golf balls, and yet their life is very short. The standard price is 50 cents, although some makes cost 75. There used to be dollar balls, but there was not enough to them to justify the price and they are no longer on the market When a player offers to bet a ball a hole or to play a Nassau, which means a hall on each nine holes and one on the match, it is understood to mean 50 cents, even if both men use 75 cent balls.

Very few golfers will play more than eighteen holes with the same ball. When a first class player succeeds in getting out injuring either its driving or putting qualities he thinks it is remarkable. These eighteen or thirty-six holes have supposedly reduced the value of the seventy-five cent ball to 10 or 15 cents, at which price they are ploked up by those who make a business of dealing in second hand balls.

Of course a great many balls are lost on the links, or at least abandoned as los until picked up by the caddies or green keepers. These abandoned balls are seldom good, because first class play-ers do not lose balls very often and the duffers do not play with new balls more than once in a dozen times. A beginner will often make a dozen balls last him until he has lost them all, one at a time, and he will play with a ball so old and dirty that he cannot find it off the fair

green.

The caddies are the legitimate collections are the legitimate collections. tors of lost balls, but in the best clubs mem bers are not allowed to buy balls from caddies, which is supposed to discourage stealing, whereas it simply drives the ball finder to another market. The greatest nuisance on the public links is the number nuisance on the public links is the number of boys who make a business of stealing balls. While the boys cannot earn more than 15 cents an hour as caddies, they can often pick up two or three balls in half an hour and sell them for a quarter.

These ball thieves usually hide in the woods at the edge of some blind approach to a hole, and if the layer has no forecaddy on the hill to watch his ball for him it will not be there when the player himself comes over the ridge. Most of these ball thieves work in pairs, one picking up the ball that is driven over the hill and throwing it to his confederate in the woods. Upon being challenged the boy who is loafing around where the ball went over immediately replies "Search me," a process which is of course not only useless but foolish.

There are others who will pick up a new ball and put down an inferior ball in its place, and the player will not notice it until he goes to tee up at the next hole. Then again there are caddies who will take the new balls out of the player's bag. Women are almost invariable to him the woods and the player will not notice it until he goes to tee up at the next hole. Then again there are caddies who will take the new balls out of the player's bag. Women are almost invariable to number of such the must be number of such the mu

The Auditorium, the great building at Denver in which the national Democratic convention of 1908 took place, has been converted into a municipal playhouse. A schedule was booked for the season on one of the leading circuits of the country and the doors were opened November 1. The limit charged for any seat was \$1, and in the opening week the house held an average audience of 2,700, while the receipts approached \$12,000. Several years ago the citizens of Denver voted a \$400,000 bond issue for the erection of an auditorium. Opponents of the scheme as a final move in a desperate fight to block the sale of the bonds brought an injunction suit, which was fougnt out in the State Supreme Court with a final victory for the city. In the years 1907 and 1907 a total of \$190,000 was saved from the current revenues and added to the auditorium fund.

The additional amount secured enabled Mayor. Speer to have the plans for the building include a system of movable walls and a proseenium arch, by which the structure could be divided in half, one portion being arranged in such a way that with little work it could be

very good judges of the condition that balls are in, but will not pay more than five or ten cents for them. A ball would have to be almost new for them to pay more.

The usual test is to squeeze the ball between the thumb and forefinger of the left hand, using the right hand for additional pressure. This is to discover cracks and also to test the resiliency left after the ball has been played with for any length of time. Those who buy second hand balls should always test them for cracks filled with putty.

Balls that have been out up with iron shots are sold for old rubber, and they are not worth fixing up for the second hand ball market unless the cuts are very slight. Balls that are cracked can be filled up so as not to show it unless they are squeezed hard. The chief fault with most of the balls picked up by the second hand dealers is simply dirt and loss of paint.

The balls bought up at the various chibs are taken home and soaked in caustic potash solution for several hours, which removes every trace of paint. Any cracks are then puttied up and the balls are skilffully repainted with the same materials that are used by the original manufacturer of that brand, even the various colored dots, circles and diamonds being imitated. A well painted second hand ball would deceive any but an expert.

The better class balls, which sold as new for 75 cents, are wrapped in tissue paper and sell for \$4 a dozen, while the others, which were fifty cent balls when new, sell for \$3 a dozen.

The men who collect and repaint these balls cannot of course gain access to the private links, as that would interfere with the privileges of the club's professional, but one or two of them may always be found on any of the public golf courses on Saturdays, Sundays and holidays, usually out of reach of the park police, however.

During the week these men have a regular route which they cover after the manner of a salesman for any mercantile house. They have their list of customers, usually men who belong to big private clubs, and they c

There are some players who repair their own golf balls, so as to keep the fresh looking, but such balls have ver poor playing qualities when they go one coat of paint on the top of another. STOLEN IS THE ANSWER.

CLOCKS THAT STRIKE 13. Timepleees Without Hands-Ancient Horologist's Queer Devices.

In Worsley, Lancashire, are two clocks which never strike one, being arranged to strike thirteen at 1 A. M. and 1 P. M. One of them is over the Earl of Ellesmere's newly constructed entrance to Worsley Hall, and is the original which the Duke of Bridgewater had placed in the tower

in his Worsley depot.

It is said that his grace had the clock made to strike the "unlucky" number so as to warn his workmen that it was time to return to work after dinner, some of them having excused themselves for being late on the ground that they could

upon the soldier was pardoned and re-leased.

Wells Cathedral contains the most inter-esting and the oldest self-striking clock in the whole world. It was constructed by Peter Lightfoot, a monk, in 1320, and embraces many devices which testify to the ancient horologist's ingenuity. Several celestial and terrestrial bodies are incorporated in interesting movement and relationship. They indicate the hours of the day, the age of the moon, and the position of the planets and the tides.

tides.

When the clock strikes the hour horse

When the clock strikes the hour horsemen, fully armed, dash out of two gateways in opposite directions and charge vigorously. They strike with their lances as they pass as many times as correspond with the number of the hour. A little distance away, seated on a high perch, is a quaint figure, which kicks the quarters on two bells placed, beneath his feet, and strikes the hours on a bell. The dial of the clock is divided into twenty-four hours, and shows the phases of the moon and a map of the heavens.

An oddity in clocks is the invention of a Frenchman, M. Paul Cornu. It consists of a dial mounted above a reservoir and having a sort of a seesaw mounted upon its support. The reservoir holds sufficient alcohol to last for a month, and this serves as fuel for a small flame which burns at one end. The heat from the flame causes the air to expand in the bulb of the seesaw directly above it. As a result the seesaw moves every five seconds. This movement is the sole motive power which actuates the hands. In Switzerland clocks are now being made which do not require hands and faces. The timeplece merely stands in the hall, and you press a button, when by means of the phonographic internal arrangements it calls out "half past five," or "five minutes to nine," as the case may be.

by two peasants, who presented it to the Emperor as a token of their loyalty. In St. Petersburg too is to be found a clock having ninety-five faces, indicating simultaneously the time at thirty different spots on the earth's surface besides the movements of the earth and planets.

In the Kurpark at Interlaken may be seen a clock constructed of flowers. The plants are arranged in a sort of mosaic and the hour and second figures are made of colored cactus plants. The works of the clock, hidden beneath the roots of the plants, move the hands over the face as the minutes and hours go by, and this novel timepiece does its duty as accurately as if erected in some imposing tower.

Hindu Fakir Who Lives in Comfort on a

Hilltop With His Charges. In the very top of Jakko, the hill that rises above Simla, there lives a solitary Hindu fakir, an old man clothed in yellow. with saffron plastered cheeks and caste marks on his forehead. He's the guardian priest of the sacred monkeys.

Like the inhabitants of ancient Egypt,

priest of the sacred monkeys.

Like the inhabitants of ancient Egypt, who worshipped cats and crocodiles, the Hindus of to-day hold many animals in superstitious reverence. Indeed the Hindu of to-day is even more fanatical than formerly, and resents more passionately the smallest injury or insult offered to the creatures he worships.

Among this hierarchy of animals the monkey holds a place of honor second only to the cow; for in the "Ramayana," the sacred epic of the Hindus, it is written how Hanuman, the monkey god, allied himself with Vishnu the Preserver, helping him to overcome his enemies and recover his lost wife Sita.

So the monkey, especially the common red monkey, says the Wide World Magazine, is worshipped throughout the length and breadth of India. His images in brass are sold in every bazaar, and many shrines are dedicated to his worship.

People say that there has always been a fakir on Jakko, and it is possible that one has lived there ever since the hill tribes were admitted within the very elastic limits of the Hindu religion. Priest has succeeded priest, living alone on the mountain top, and sharing with his little red gods the food which pious worshippers provided.

In former times there must have been little enough for either gods or priest, for the hill folk in the villages around live poorly even when the season is good, and nearly starve when there is famine. But now he lives in comfort. Not only has the number of Hindu merchants in the bazaar increased but many English visitors come to see his charges and give him money when they leave.

Misseurian's Burled Gold.

From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Believing that the spot where John Galvin, who died about six years ago, buried \$20,000 has been located, residents of Baldwin and Manchester in St. Louis of Baidwin and Manchester in St. Louis county are excited. At the time of Galvin's death \$20,000 which it was known he had could not be located. Friends of the dead man that it was probable that he had buried the money.

A few days ago while cutting down a tree on the property Henry Niere found an iron rod about an inch in diameter and three feet in length sticking in the ground at the foot of the tree, which he helieves was placed there as a landmark. Niere secured an instrument which will locate metal in the ground and started to conduct a real treasure bunt.

The money is supposed to be mostly in gold. Aided by Walter Busch and Charles fieege, Niere started digging for the treasure and was down a depth of nearly ten feet when some one ordered that the digging be stopped. "Ince that time mysterious lights have been seen in the neighborhood and it is said some one is digging at night."

CHAMPIONSHIP SHOULD BE HELD IN ACTIVE LOCALITIES.

Meet Thrown Away by Giving It to Places Like New Orleans, Scattle and Mil-waukee—Tragic Ending of a Curing Match—New English Distance Man.

Since the National A. A. U. championship for 1910 has been given to New Orleans there has been discussion here and there as to the wisdom of such a move. There are those who say that it is a good thing to try to stir up the people in the un-athletic localities, while others stick to the theory that it is simply throwing away a theory that it is simply throwing away a fine meeting to sanction it for such a place as New Orleans. "There is no athletic spirit there, and there never will be," is the way some of the critics size up the situation in the South, and it is the oft quoted case of throwing pearis to swine to send first rate men to show their prowess in the Southarn capital.

of them having excused themselves for being late on the ground that they could not hear it strike one. This recalls the incident when the big clock of the Houses of Parliament saved a man's life.

A soldier in the reign of William and Mary was condemned by court-martial for falling asleep while on duty on the terrace at Windsor. He stoutly denied the charge, says the London Globe, and solemnly declared that he heard Old Tom (the predecessor of Big Ben) strike thirteen instead of twelve. The officers laughed at the idea, but while the man was lying in prison a waiting execution several persons came forward and swore that the clock actually did strike thirteen, where upon the soldier was pardoned and released.

Wells Cathedral contains the most inter—

That there is some truth in the conclusion may be gathered from the statistics of track and field sport for the last ten years. In order to stimulate the athletic fad the nartional meet was fixed for New Orleans in 1890. Athletic officials said it would mark an epoch in track and field sports in Dixielland, and New Orleans was ever afterward to be the greater centre of athletics. But the meet did not create the least interest in outdoor sport and when the last athlete had left the town the quasi-admirers of brawn and muscle resumed their wonted indifference and in a few hours the whole thing was forgotten. In fact it is said that the clock actually did strike thirteen, where upon the soldier was pardoned and released.

Wells Cathedral contains the most interhas been received from there since.

Prior to the invasion of the Northern athletes there was some little sprinkling of athletic life is Louisiana, for it will be remembered that in 1896 a team came from New Orleans and competed at Manhattan Field. On that team were Miltenberger, the weight thrower, and some others who made respectable showings. The logical method of handling any national fixture is to allot it to the localities which show the most activity, as, for instance, New York, Bos-ton and Chicago, and it would not be a bad plan to award it to San Francisco about every fifth year. Experience has shown that places like Milwaukee, Seattle and Jamestown should be tabooed. When the meet was held at Milwaukee in 1903 severa of the high jumpers and pole vaulters nar-rowly escaped being swallowed into the bowels of the earth. The field events were bowels of the earth. The fleid events were brought off in a quagmire, and every time a jumper landed over the bar he sank to his waist in the morase. One of the pole vaulters who was an exceptionally slender fellow sank so low when he fell that he is shown in a photograph with only his head sticking over the ground. He had just landed from an attempt at the bar, which was ten feet high or theresbout, and he said he would surely have disappeared altogether only he chanced to grab the vaulting pole, which fell scross the pit. It is yet too soon to figure the benefit It is yet too soon to figure the benefit athletics will receive from holding the championship at Seattle. At the best it has little of the real spirit of sportsman-

abip and amateur championship in such a place is out of place.

Followers of winter sports on the ice are having quite a session of it already in the Old World. One of the biggest events in the Old World. One of the biggest events of the kind is the annual curling metch between the North and South of Scotland and it came off recently in Carsebreck Lake, Perthshire. Not since 1903 has it been possible to bring off the fixture and on that occasion the South maintained its long sequence of victories, the score being 5,039 to 4,145 for the North. This time 5,039 to 4,145 for the North. This time there were 2,752 players, and among the skips were such notables as the Marquis of Breadalbane, the Earl of Elgin, Lord Sempil, Lord Bruce, Sir Raiph Anstruther, Sir Robert Monerteffe, Sir R. Waldie Griffith, Sir J. B. Smith and Sir Heury Ballantyne. There were about twenty clergymen. The South won by 952 shots, the totals being: South, 5,513; North, 4,561. In the match between the sides representing the president, Lord Duneden and Lord Rosebery, the president-elect, the latter won by 11 shots. John Gibson of Peareden dropped dead while skipping one of the rinks.

dropped dead while skipping rinks.

The cross-country season in England has brought a new long distance crack to light. His name is R. J. McCleery and he hails from Hereford. Until about a month hails from Hereford. ight. His name is R. J. McCleery and he hails from Hereford. Until about a month ago he was unacquainted with the hill and dele sport and his first public appearance established him in the foremost rank of performers. In the five mile Cubitt Cooke cup handicap recently given by the Queen's Park Harriers, McCleery was among the starters. He ran clean away from the field and won by more than 2 minutes from the nearest opponent and his time of 33 minutes 34 2-5 seconds is only 1 2-5 seconds behind the record for the course. To most people who have never seen a real cross-country course this would appear to be slow going, averaging over six minutes to the mile, but a glance at the course would alter the index about the figures. There is a stiff fence about every 100 yards and two canals about twenty feet wide, which have to be crossed four times during the course of the race.

race.

The athletic games of the Catholic Bowery Mission will take place next Saturday evening at the Twenty-second Regiment, where a programme of a dozen events will be run off. The main event appears to be a five mile scratch race, and there will be a half mile relay handicap for the Catholic Athletic League and a mile scratch open to colleges and the Y. M. C. A. Otherevetts are 70, 300, 880 yard handicape, one mile handicap, one mile walk handicap, events are 70, 300, 880 yard handicape, one mile handicap, one mile walk handicap, events are 70, 300, 880 yard run novice, sixteen pound shot and running high jump handicaps.

The annual fall meet of the Seventh Regiment takes place on Saturday night next at the armory. A long list of events has been arranged and there will be a capial night's sport. In past years has been arranged and there will be a capial night's sport. In past years has been arranged that their meet the fixture was the second of the strength of the fixture was the second of the strength of the fixture was the second of the strength of the fixture was the second of the strength of the fixture was the second of the strength of the fixture was the second of the strength of the strength of the fixture was the second of the strength of the fixture was the second of the strength of the fixture was the second of the strength of the fixture was the second of the strength of the fixture was the second of the strength of the fixture was the second of the strength of the fixture was the second of the strength of the